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1 estings to Foreign Countries added

THE BUN, New York City. Leaving the City Out.

A State ticket of seven members, and not one New York city man upon it, is the significant outcome of Wednesday's Republican Convention in Rochester.

The voters of the State are called upon to elect this year a Governor to sign, veto, and administer the laws; a Lieutenant-Governor to preside over the deliberations of the State Senate, the advisory body which passes upon the nomination of the Governor, and who, in the event of the G werner's death or disability, succeeds him; a Secretary of State, who is the keeper of the Sinte archives, who superintends the publication and distribution of the laws, and who issues patents, commissions, and pardons; an Attorney-General, who prosecutes and defends all actions to which the people of the State ere a party, who proceeds against delinquent corporations or officials, and who is the State's advisory law officer; a Comptroller, who manages and conducts the prople's finances; a Treasurer, who is costodian of the public funds and securities, and an Engineer and Surveyor, who supervises public works, protects public lands, and directs the management of the people's great highway, the canals. These functionaries belong to various State Boards, the operations of which, added to their own duties, constitute the executive duties of the people's government at Albany. Not the least important of the Boards to be filled by the election of this year is that of State Canvasse s, the members of waich will determine and promulgate the electoral vole of New York in 1893.

Not before, in many years, has it happened that all the officers of the State Govcrument of New York were to be elected or one ticket and at one time. In this respect this year's State election is exceptional; and yet the Republican party, which has of late uniformly, obstinately, and unflinchingly discriminated against, legislated against, antagonized, and opposed the rights and interests of the people of this city, challenges their rebuke by putting in the field a ticket gleaned from Herkimer, Chautaugus, and Rockland, but on which New York city, the western metropolis, is ignored.

Such is the record made at Rochester. In no way could the attitude of the Republicans be brought home more clearly to the voters of this city, upon whose action, in the largest measure, depends the result of the approaching contest.

Lively Times Again in Oklahoma.

Here and there along the eastern boundary of Oklahoms, between the Cimarron on the north and the Canadian on the south, are collected groups of people whose appearanne recalls, on a smaller scale, the scenes of 1883 in that region. They are waiting for the President to proclaim the opening of over 800,000 acres in the Indian reservations adjoining the present Territory. They are encamped either in and around Guthrie or scattered along a line of more than threescore miles, some with houses on wheels, ready to be driven over and deposited upon the Promised Land, and others with boats for crossing the streams. The picture typifles the restless, ploneering spirit which gave Oklahoma within eighteen months a population larger than that of two of the States of the Union as well as of two of the older Territories. She is by no means yet a Bels of settlement; but the impulse to be first to share in a new deal of public land has caused this premature gathering on her borders for the exodus.

The youngest of our Territories is also much the smallest in area; but this is a shortcoming that from its peculiar situation admits of remody. Okiahoma is in the heart of the Indian Territory, surrounded by tribal reservations. It has the Cherokee Strip. partly tenanted by various small tribes, on the north and northeast; the Iowas, the Klokapoos, the Sacs and Poxes, and the Pottawatomies on the east; the Chickasaws on the south; the Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas on the southwest; the Chevennes and Arapahoes on the west and northwest. From nearly or quite every one of these reservations Oklahoma is likely in time to receive militions of area by purchase and cession, and from some of them these acquisitions have already been made.

Of the lands thus already purchased and soon to be thrown open, a part belonged to the Iowas, a band of between eighty and ninety people, who hitherto have been nominally occupying 229,418 acres. South of them are the Kickapoos, numbering not more than 25) people, and occupying 206,466 acres. East of these two is the Sac and Fox reservation, which contains 479,668 acres. South of the Kickapoos and between the North Fork of the Canadian River and the main stream is the tract of the Absenter Shawness and the Citizen Band of Pottawatomies, which contains 575,577 acres. The Commission appointed to deal with

the Cherokees for the purchase of the Cherokes Outlet undertook to negotiate Lith the Indians occupying the four smaller reservations just spoken of. At first they met difficulties, the Indians understanding the art of bargaining. The Iowas showed a document signed by President Anraua guaranteeing them their homes forever. The Commissioners explained that this agreement would be respected, but that they could make it for the interest of the Iowas to sell their surplus real estate, and that eighty or ninety people certainty could not want 228,418 acres. The red men replied that it would please them better to have their kinsmen now living elsewhere come and live on their lands. Pinally they de clared that it was useless to talk further. that all was over, and that they never could sell their homes. The Commissioners bade them good-by, and in due time made another visit and secured all they wanted without difficulty. They left the Iowas 12,418 acres for allotments, and took the remaining 216,000 acres for the sum of \$84,350, which is about 39 cents per sere. If the land was worth anything, it was probably worth that; but it is fair to say that the title of the Iowas to ownership was not perfect, the stance receiving the support of both politi-

right of occupation. Much the same performance was gone through with among other tribes. The Sacs and Foxes, after the usual rebuff and refusal to sell on the first visit of the Commisconsented to take in round num-

about \$1.50 per acre. This was undoubtedly s liberal price, being four times as much per acre as the Iowas obtained; but the Sac and Fox title was more perfect than that of the Iowas. The Kickapoos remained obstinate and recalstrant, but the Shawness and Pottawatomies were more docile. They agreed to take allotments amounting per haps to 175,877 acres, and to sell the surplus 400,000 acres for \$225,000, or 56 cents per acre.

Altogether in this way the right to 941,000 acres was acquired for annexation to Okiahome and for opening to homestead settlement, when Congress should provide. The aggregate price was \$794,350, or an average of about 84 cents per sore. This is the origin of the tract, 820,000 acres of which, it is said, are shortly to be thrown open by the President's proclamation, while the pioneers are gathered in the hope of picking up the

But this enlargement of its eastern boundary is only one of those that Oklahoma can expect. The Cherokee Outlet on the north would, if purchased, as it is likely to be, add a greater area than the entire original Oklahoma, as bought of the Creeks and Seminoles, combined with No Man's Land. which helped to form the Territory constituted two years ago. The Chickasaws, south of the Canadian, have a reservation far greater than they need, and have already made overtures for selling a part of it. It is completely traversed by a railroad from Kansas, passing through Oklahoma. The less civilized tribes west of the Oklahoma line, including the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Wichitas, Klowas, Comanches, and Apaches, can probably be induced to sell a portion of their lands. Thus the prospect is that Oklahoma, which at the last census had more people than either Wyoming or Arizona, and about 40 per cent. more than Nevada, will make substantial gains both in area and population within a few years. Before long it may be among the prominent candidates for Statehood. At all events, its situation, between Kansas and Texas, not far west of Missouri and Arkansus, seems to attract the pioneers to an extent promising for its future.

A Child of the Devil.

The danger of adopting bables at haphazard, on the strength of their looks only, and without any knowledge of their inherited character, is illustrated very strikingly and painfully in the case of the lad FRANK SMITH, who was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory last Thursday for theft.

When FRANK was a little child in a public institution the beauty of his appearance attracted the interest of a well-to-do and childless gentleman, who took him from the asylum to educate him as his adopted son. The boy received every advantage of care and education which money and affection could bestow, and his future was made secure by the declared intention of his adopted father to provide for him handsomely by will. He was like a character in a novel or a play, to whom fortune had come by a rare chance; an extraordinarily lucky boy. In the romance he would have turned out a noble fellow, the orlde, glory, and support of his grateful benefactor. As a matter of fact, he has

brought up in prison before he has reached

From his early boyhood FRANK showed deprayed tastes, due manifestly to a deprayed inheritance. He was slow to learn at school, but adept in viciousness. He took the downward road naturally, and no amount of affectionate effort could get him into the upward path. He was born bad, his physical weakness typifying his morbid moral nature. He was turned out of one school after another as a boy insensible to moral influences and dangerous to his fellow pupils. He was ungovernable in his tastes and appetites either by himself or anybody else. Neither kindness nor severity had any effect upon him. He seemed bound to go to the devil, no matter how great the obstacles put in his way. He was apparently equipped by nature for no other race. He took to drink and to vice of all kinds with the precocity of a determined reprobate, so that finally his long-sufbenefactor was forced to give un the attempt to restrain him from his predestined

formatory, probably an incurable specimen of innate depravity. It is a remarkable case as showing the certainty with which the laws of heredity work, or, at least, the logical development of character according to conditions fixed at birth. Such innate moral deformity is no more easily curable than pronounced congenital physical deformity. Instead of be coming more pliable as maturity is reached. character becomes more and more fixed. If it begins in rottenness, it ends in loathsome corruption. If it is thoroughly diseased in boylood, the disease is obstinate in man hood. A mere change of environment will not effect the transformation, though it may give a better chance to a character in which a sane equilibrium is disturbed by unfavor-

course; and FRANK is now in the Elmira Re-

able conditions of life. When a man buys a horse for careful family use he takes pains to find out something about the disposition of the animal, and it he pays a high price for it, he wants to know about its pedigree. He does not go to a refuge for neglected and abandoned herses as to whose antecedents nothing is obtainable, and select a young colt simply secause of its pretty ways. Yet here a man business discernment ventured to adopt a baby out of an asylum, in which are presumably children of depraved or unfortunate parents, and to rear him as his own on and heir. The result is not surprising.

More Vacancies on the Federal Bench. Another important vacancy on the Federal bench has just been caused by the unexpected death of LORENZO SAWYER, Circuit ludge of the United States for the Ninth Circuit, which comprises the States of the Pacific coast, together with Nevada. The office of Circuit Judge in the Federal

udiciary system was established in 1869. It had been found that the work in each circuit was too much to be done by the Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States signed to that circuit, and Congress therefore determined to increase the judicial force by providing for the appointment of nine Circuit Judges. Of the nine originally appointed by President GRANT we believe that only three remained on the bench at the time of Judge Sawyzn's death: Judge BAWYER himself, Judge WILLIAM McKenna of Pennsylvania in the Third Circuit, and Judge HUGH L. BOND of Baltimore in the Fourth Circuit.

The judicial experience of Judge SAWYER began in the State courts of California in 1862, when he was appointed to the bench by the Governor. He was subsequently twice elected to State judicial offices, in each in-Government really having given them a cal parties. He was a man of much force of character, and one of the most prominent figures on the Federal bench.

Judge Copen Hoppman of the United States District Court for California died only a short time ago, so that there are now two vacancies in the national judiciary on bers 155,000 acres for their allotments, and | the Pacific coast which will have to be filled trict Judge in California is peculiar in having a higher salary attached to it than that paid to any other United States District Judge in the country. The compensation is \$5,000. Next in amount of salary comes the District Judge of Louisians, who receives \$4,500. Then come the District Judges in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania New Jersey, Maryland, southern Ohio, and northern Illinois, who receive \$4,000 aplece; while in every other district the compensa-

tion is \$3,500. Thus far President HARRISON has made excellent appointments to the bench, and it s to be hoped and expected that he will choose wisely in filling these California vacancies. The questions which arise in the Federal courts in California are apt to be novel and important, and the best men should be chosen who can be found able and willing to serve at the very low salaries paid by the national Government to its indicial officers.

It seldom falls to the lot of one President to have to appoint as many Judges as must be appointed by Gen. HARRISON. , He has aiready filled two places on the bench of the Supreme Court at Washington by the appointment of Judge Brewen of Kansas and Judge Brows of Michigan; he must select successors for Judges HOFFMAN and SAWYER; and it will be remembered that under the new not of Congress an additional Circuit Judge is to be appointed for each of the nine circuits in order to provide for the organization of intermediate Courts of Appeal to relieve the Bupreme Court at Washington from much of the work with which it is now overburdened. If the President chooses them as wisely as he chose the two members of the Supreme Court, there will be cause for congratulation indeed. We are informed, howover, that the candidates in this circuit who seem most confident of being selected are not those of the most prominence or experience as practitioners in the Federal courts.

The Return of the White Squadron.

The squadron of evolution, under the command of Acting Rear Admiral WALKER, arrived at this port from Bar Harbor and other noted naval stations in New England on Friday afternoon. It is interesting to by informed that the Admiral said: "The cruise was full of pleasant memories." It cannot be possible that he refers to the arduous duties imposed upon his officers by receptions at Kebo Valley and clambakes at Saga dahoc. The return of the white squadron reminds

us that something should be said in commendation of the evident change of policy on the part of the Secretary of the Navy with reference to the employment of our new men-of-war. We believe this journal was the first newspaper to criticise the action of the Navy Department in using our finest ships for picnicking purposes this summer on the Maine coast. We suggested that there were many parts of the world in which they could usefully be employed, and specified in particular the west coast of South America and the Asiatic seas, to which regions two of the new vessels have since been ordered.

These orders indicate that we were right in our supposition that Secretary TRACY would put an end to the holiday making as soon as his attention was drawn to the extent of the abuse and the effect which it was likely to have with Congress upon the further development of the navy. All he needs to do now is to go right on and pursue the wise policy of keeping our national ships in those places where their presence will be most useful to the nation.

All work may make Jack a dull boy, but all play would soon ruin him.

Faust and Mephistopheles. The personal situation is thus reported by

the Hon. JACOB SLOAT FASSETT to a reporter o' the New York Tribune : "The pervous tension of the last few days has been

Has the master been harsh in the matter of conditions? Did he demand at the last moment more than you had expected to put in the bond? Did the embers of self-reup once more before they flually flickered and went out?

Yes, we can believe that there was a struggle before the Hon. JACOB SLOAT FASSETT plunged the sharp steel uib into the swelling vein of his shapely arm and wrote the red signature.

But if the nervous tension is so terrible at this stage of the transaction, what will it be when all that you have to gain from the bargain has been realized, and MEPHIS-TOPHELES appears to claim his own?

The Toronto Week falls into a melancholy mood while looking over the figures of Cana-da's new cen-us. "The chief source of Canadian trouble," according to the Week, " is in the fact that a large percentage of the Canadian people are constantly crossing the line that divides Canada from the United States:" and in regard to this remarkable exodus the Week says:

"The conditions of life in the two countries, from some cause or other, are such that there is a constant flow of the best elements of our population across the boundary. The young men in particular, who should be the bone and sinew of our young nation, are steadily leaving us to find the remunerative employ ment which they cannot obtain in their own co-They are scarcely to blame; but the country is weak-ened by their loss. To find out the cause or causes of this deplorable result, and to point out the remedy, if remedy there be, is a task worthy of our past state met. It may be that those causes lie beyond the cou-trol of statesmanship."

We apprehend that Canadian statesmanship is unable to control the causes of the Cauadian exodus. It cannot control the climate of the lower provinces, from which the exodus is the argest; it cannot change the soil of those provinces: it sannot make a winter port of any of the cities of the St. Lawrence. Then, again. it has not sought to emancipate the Canadian people from British authority. It has not adopted any sound policy for the betterment of the lot of the dull masses, or for the papmotion of those diversified industries that enrich country. It has allowed rottenness to enter into Canadian politics. It has not striven to keep the enterprising roung men at home by providing them with those opportunities for improving their condition in life which they can find in the United States.

"Now is the time." cries the Week. "for the true statesman to come to the front!" truly, and we shall be pleased to see him there. but we have not as yet beheld any sign of his coming.

The recent unparalleled on e of rapid transit between a Japanese port and the British coast by steamer across the Pacific, by rall across the American continent, and by steamer across the Atlantic, has deeply interested the British military authorities, and has given them a new idea concerning the transportation of troops to the East Indies in the event of war with any European or Asiatic power which might menace the British possessions in Asia, or in the event of any obstruction to transportation between England and India by way of the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. It has recently been announced that a British regiment now stationed in India is to be transported from Cal-cutta to Yokobama, and thence to Vancouver. Quebec, and Liverpool. There is no doubt that this great tour can be made with a rapidity which was not known to be possible until the mails which left Yokohama on the 19th of August last arrived in Queenstown on the 8th of this month. From the Japanese port to the to sell \$25,000 for the sum of \$485,000, or by President HARRISON. The office of Dis- | Iri-h port, a distance of nearly 10,000 miles,

the time was just about twenty days, which, as we have said, is a case of rapid transit with-

out a parallel. The military authorities, not only of England, but of all the countries of Asis and Europe, will have to revise their notions about the guarantees of British power in India shen they see how troops can be carried between Asia and England by this route.

It will be necessary for Congress to amend the Chinese Exclusion act in such a way as to give a definite meaning to that clause of it which provides that Chinamen who illegall: enter the United States shall be sent back "to the country from which they came." The Federal courts have decided in a number of cases recently brought before them that this means that such persons shall be sent back to Chips. and several of them have consequently sent there; but the Attorney-General at Washington, taking an opposite view, has given his opinion that when they come here by way of Canada, as nearly all of them do, they may be sent back to Canada, and several of them

These conflicting opinions have led to emparrassment in the enforcement of the Exclusion act, and have shown the necessity of its amendment by Congress.

A good many thousands of Chinamen have got into the United States this year, and nearly all of them have come here surreptitiously by way of Cauada. If they can be sent back there under the law, it will be more easy to dispose of them than if they must be sent back to Chlus

Since the calamity howlers of Kansas have found that calamity howling is prejudicial to their interests, they have begun to try to chant the melodies of hope, prosperity, big crops, and good prices. Let them keep up this new kind of thing as long as possible and they will find out that there is money in it, that property rises under it, and that even mortgages disappear before it. Kansas is a State that always attracts the notice of all the other States and affects the spirit of the whole country.

Success to the whalebacks, which are very sure to increase in number until the We-tern lakes and the Atlantic Ocean are dotted with them. Four of them, far bigger and stronger than any yet launched, are about to be built in the lively Wisconsin port of West Superior. which does not like the rival port of Duluth. in Minnesota, any better than the booming city of St. Paul likes the rampant city of Minneapolis. The big new whatebacks, 300 feet in length and with a carrying capacity of 8,000 tens, are to be ready for service and the European trade next spring, when the ice breaks up in the St. Lawrence. By the way, if these whalebacks would like to do business regularly by the St. Lawrence route, it will be nec essary to discover some means of keeping that river clear of ice all the year round.

Our Postmaster at Forty Mile Creek must feel sadly out of place since the Alaskan Boundary Survey made the discovery that the mining camp, whose mail matter he handles, is thirty-five miles out-ide of Uncle Sam's domain. He received his appointment from Washington last summer, reported the sale of postage stamps as quite brisk, printed the word "Alaska" with much dexter ty on the outgoing mails and was proving himself a useful public functionary when the blow came. Unfortunately he cannot remove his Post Office just the other side of the line, for no mails are required in that neighborhood. The least Uncle Sam can do is to redeem his stock of postage stamps at their

THE ALLIANCE IN DELAWARE.

Its Members Are Neurly All Saulsbury Democrats and May Oppose Senator Gray. WILMINGTON. Del., Sect. 12.-The formation of a State Farmers' Alliance at Harrington. this State, on Sept. 8, may appear to be allitle matter. The organization has a membership of about 450 in the two lower counties of the State. Thus far the farmers of New Castle county have not gone into the Alliance. The active members of the State Alliance a e pretty nearly all Saulsbury Democrats. There are a very few Republican Alliance men in the State. The members of the new body disclaim any intention to organize a third party or to go into politics, but they declare that they intend to see that the right kind of men are elected to the General Assembly in 1892. And right there is where many politicians declare that they have discovered the milk it the cocoanut.

The Democrats of the straight-out kind -or, at least, some of them-process to believe that the Ailiance will be worked to bolster the tried the Samson act in 1888, and not only pulled down the I emeratic structure in the State, but destroyed themselves at the same

In 1890 the Saulsburys made a hard fight against Gov. Reynolds before he was nominated. Afterward John F. Saulebury, who led the successful revolt of 1888, was prevalled on to 'let up' on Reynolds and permit Kent county to keep in the Democratic line. The force that was brought to bear on John F. was the pleadings of "Un le ex-United States Senator. He had fallen by the way-ide in 1888, and Anthony Higgins now occupies his chair, but he was not willing to have his party de eated again by its own members. The Chancellor, John F.'s uncle Willard, also supposed to have done some prevailing.

hers. The Chancellor, John F.'s uncle Willard, is also supposed to have done some prevailing. John F. did not light lievno de openly, and lievnolds was elected. The Saulabury section was thus buried still deeper, and the unitarilor, as the lievnoids white is called, were inclined to sheer at the baulabury men.

Now the Albance men here dome to the fore and the baulabury men are there, there is an unitapulse feeling among the farmers both Domocrais and Republicans, of this State axainst electing as United States Senator any one who is an attorney for a rullroad company. The hatred and distrost of railroad als increasing here, the prejudice seeming to have grown within a year. Senator Gray whose successor is to be chosen in 1893, is an attorney for the Pennsy vania Railroad Company. I wan though the Democrats should canture the next General Assembly, the Alliance men may get in enough of their kind to make it impossible for Gray to go back to the Senato. If the Republicans get the Legisland on the Senator of the Pennsy will be one of the leading aspirants for Senator Grays shoes, Massey, however, is an autorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and he would find on; osition among the rural members. This is where Alliance men will be a horn in the side of the other parties. They will insist upon having their kind of men hamed for United States Menator, It would only take five or six Alliance men to hold the balance of power and dierate terms. John M. Elsenbrey, a Democratic member of the last General Assembly, is already suggested as an Alliance candidate for United States Senator.

The Greatness of The Sunday Sus.

Prom the J. urnalist.
In a recent letter I pointed out the reason for the decadence of weekly story papers. The theme of my re-marks was that the Sunday editions of the daily papers have sutered into the province of 'he old-time weekitea, and gradually crowded them out. Periodicals with 20,-600 circulation and no modern facilities for printing and illustrating, cannot compete with dailies of over 100,000 circulation a modern plant and unlimited capital. The Sex in its leading editorial on Tuesday goes still further and practically declares that even the nagazines are not in it with the Sunday paper.

Tux firs backs lis strong tak by announcing that is the purchased Mark Twain's new novel for \$12,680. It also announces that it will publish Mark Twain's letters on his observations in Europe, where he now is traveling, and will pay him \$1.200 per letter. This as Tux Sun says is probably the highest price ever paid to

The same paper has just paid W. D. Howells \$10,000 his new novel, and the same amount to Robert ouls Stevenson for his Southern Pacific letters. Aside from these there is a small army of special

The Mistake of a Lifetime.

Slowly the hands of the clock went on their accus-omed round, and still he did not come. Merriam drew side the curtain and gazed out into the inky blackness of the night. Suddenly a sharp gust of wind and rais came through the half-open shutter and almost blinded her. She shuddered and was about to pull down the blind when a brillant flash of lightning illuminated the street, and she saw standing on the oppessic precipies the figure of a man wildry waving his arms in the dir tion of her window. Wi is a low moon also sank down on the floor of ter Broadway far and buried her face in her hands. 'Also,' she murmured, "what an impass-able guif there is between us. Why, oh, why did he start down on the other side when he know they were building the cable road :

LABRADOR'S GRAND FALLS.

The Rumors of Stupendone Waterworks

The expedition to the Grand Falls of Labrador has been successful, and the mystery, extended debare in the Royal Geographical celety of London, is at last cleared up. The expedition to the Grand Falls was suggested by articles appearing early this year in a geo graphical magazine of this city, calling attention to the remarkable stories told about them and asking for volunteers to visit Labrador and learn the tru h about the Grand Falls. All the information we had concerning them was derived from two white men and the Indians of Labrador. The Indians have always declared that the falls were baunted, and they have avoided them, believ-ing that they would die if they looked upon them. Two white men who saw them were Mr. Maclean in 1839, and Mr. Kennedy, who. over thirty years ago, had charge of a Hudson Bay post in inner Labrador. Maclean was

Three years ago R. F. Holme went from England to visit the Grand Falls. He organized a li tle party to accompany him, and ascended the Grand River within about fifty miles of the falls, when he was compelled to return on

account of the failure of his provisions. The falls were said to tumble over the edge of the lofty plateau of inner Latrador. Prof.

The falls were said to tumble over the edge of the lofty plateau of inner Labrador. Prof. Hart had estimated that the inner Labrador plateau was considerably over 2.080 feet high. From his deductions and from the reports of Kennedy and Maclean it was inferred that the falls were upward of 2.000 feet high. Holme placed much confidence in the accuracy of this information, though geographers were skeptical about it. They will not be surprised that the present explorers have found the falls to be of less magnitude. The final plunge of the river, where it contracts to a width of 150 feet, is only 200 feet, but ascries it rapids above the falls carries the water down for 500 feet, so the river has a total fall of 700 feet from the Height of Land to the cafion late which it drops.

The falls are said by the present explorers to afford a magnificent speciacle, and if they were only more accessible they would be among the great natural attractions on our continent. An immense volume of water pours over the edge, and the drop of 200 feet makes a waterfall that is surpassed in few parts of the world. These falls are allout 250 miles linand, not very far from the intersection of the fity-fit; localled of morth latitude with he sixtyfith meridian. The beat way to get to them is cascend Hamilton inlet, and then he rapid Grand River, which empties into the inlet. The plucky American explorers soired the problem, though they had a hard time of it, being so unfortunate as to lose their boat and one cache of previsions by fire. They were their for a well as the public generally, will be very much interested in the news they have brought home. bers as well as the public generally, will be very much interested in the news they have brought home.

AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

Collector Passett's Lever Mukes the Cus-

Collec or Fassett found a lot of politicians awaiting him at the Custom House yesterday. and letters and telegrams enough to fill a trunk. Most of them were congratulatory, There were sever I cablegrams, among them one from Frnest Crosby, from Homburg. wishing Mr. Fassett good luck. Another was from Cornelius N. Bliss. in Berlin. saying: Hearty congratulations to Fa-sett and Vrooman, and to the party for giving us candidates who will receive the enthusiastic support of eve. y Republican." Among the Collector's early visitors were

President Francis i mith of the Brook yn

Union League Club, Gen. Stewart L. Woods ford, and young Tim Woodruff. They were a committee to invite the can lidate to a reception at the club on Wednesday evening next. Mr. Fassett accepted and will make a speech on his candidacy. Gen. Woodford is the man who got the eightyone solid votes of the Kings county delegation in the Convention. It was only a complimentary vote. but it so tickled the General

tion in the Cenvention. It was only a complimentary vote, but it so tickled the General that he promised to make Brooklyn a Republican city the fall; that is, he is the left is publican dity the fall; that is, he is the left is publican Mayor and all the numicipat officers and to give Mr. Fassett a majority in the famous of Democratic strenghold.

Collector Fassett said that he would remain at his post in the Castom House until relieved by the President. He added: "In my letter of resignation I acked the President to relieve my shole at ention to campaign work. I shall make a four through the State and attempt to speak almost every night. I have no fears of Republican disaffection, and net her am I counting on Pemocratic discord. I propose to make the best fight I can, and although I telieve the campaign will be vigirous I do not believe it will descend to rescondity. I said in my speech at Elmira that I reserved the right to speak of my socal friend and neighbor Gov Davis B. Hill in kind terms, because he has been my friend and neighbor in Cheming county. At the same time I also reserve the right to criticise him was sublic officer and servant of the next week."

As to Collector Fassett's successor, Sepator Francis Hentiricks of Syrnense is still in the van for the place. It is said on high authority that the Fre-died twill appoint him if he will that the det twill appoint him if he will that the det twill appoint him if he will that the det twill appoint him if he will that the det twill appoint him if he will that the det twill appoint him if he will that the det twill appoint him if he will that the det twill appoint him if he will that the det twill appoint him if he will that the det twill appoint him if he will the the det the lange that him is the two for the place. It is said on high authority that the Fre-died twill appoint him the will that the det twill appoint him the said the place is the lange that the said the place is the lange the him the said the lange that the said the lange that the said th

Francis Collector Fassett's Successor. Sonator Francis Hendricks of Hyricuse is still in the van for the place. It is said on black authority that the Fre-dear will appoint blim if he will accept the place. In case a New York city man is consistered William Brockfield. Chairman of the Republican County Committee, is said to be the favorite.

Something was said at the Custom House resterday because to German American citien is on the Republican S as theker. Republicans say that if they haven't got Germans they've got Free Masons for an offset Mr. Vrooman is ex-Grand Master of the State and Mr. Sutherland is Grand Junior Warden.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PROTESTS.

Complaints that Western Speculators are Bearing the Whest Market

St. Paul, Sept. 12.-Ignatius Donneily and other m mbers of the People's party Executive Committee passed sesterday in drafting and adopting r solutions denounding the Chicago and Minneapolis Boards of Trade and all speculators in wheat in general. The resolu-Bepresenting Minnesota, as we do indi-

viduall), the chief agr cultural sections of this State and a majority of us being farmers, we hereby protest against the concerted attempts now being made to break down the price of the Minnesons wheat crop by exaggerating the amount of the yield by false state-ments. We declare that, while our wheat crop is a good one, it is not excessive in quan-We learn from members of the committee that even in the famous Red River Valley some of the counties will not exceed fifteen bushels per ties will not exceed fifteen bushels per acre on the average, and that in Rich country of Blue Earth the report of a leading thresher shows that the yield on the average will not be more than from 18 to 20 bushels per acre. We regard the attempt to cheapen the price of wheat by these slaws reports as cruel and un-just and made in the interest of the specu-lators, and that it will rob the farmers of the fruits of their labor at this time, when fa line of the crops in Europe ought to assure them good prices.

fruits of their labor at this time, when is live of the crops in Europe ought to assure them good prices.

"If the harvest festival projected to be held soon in the city of Minisapolis is gotte up by the speculators with the intentions ill further to break down the price of wheat by giving out to the world that our crops are over auridinarily large that the great mill city is going wild with delight, then we protest saginst it as founded upon misrepresentation and fraud.

The manipulations of speculators have already broken down the price of wheat far eaoly broken down the price of wheat far is not price of wheat last year. Sept 2 and 3 in Minicapolis, being \$1.07, and Bept 12, \$1.03 for No. I hard on track, while the price to-day is the same market for No. I hard on track is but 30 cents per bushel, being a difference to-day of from 13 to 15 cents per bushel avainst the larmer, and in consequence herewith we would emphasize the fact that the price of wheat in England is the cents higher ner bushel than it was a very argo, which in the face of the rulned crops in Europe the price of wheat in Minnesota is to-day about fourteen cents lower than it was a very ago, clearly showing how completely our markets are moscolized and controlled by speculators."

Virtue Gote Its Reward.

From the Richester Democrat and Chronicia The letter of the Hon. Andrew D. White withdrawing consideration by the Rochester Conven tion will endear him to Republicana

Occupional Only.

Tenant-Does this chimney always smoke like that? Land ord-Oh, no: only when there's a fre in the

Got a Vital Spot. "If Secretary Blaine has any organic trouble, where-Only in the Harrison organs."

DISPOSING OF THE ITATA.

This arrangement apparently iacognizes

that the Itata committed an offence, and that

the pursuit of her was justified by the facts. It

Chill's Position-The Arguments for and

Washington, Sept. 10 .- The agreement under consideration and perhaps already completed by the Governments at Washington and Santiago in regard to the Itata is sensible and practical, and ought to be antisfactory all ground. Certainly our Government caunot complain, if Chill is content. In the arrangement as reported. Chill is to pay the expenses incurred by our country in sending the Charleston to Iquique for the fugltive transport, and bringing her I ack to San Diego; and after that condition is complied with the suits begun against the vessel and against individuals on account of her will be discontinued, and the vessel will be released.

may be said that the prompt action of the agents of the Junta, on her return to San Diego, in tendering the full amount of the fine imposed by our statutes for leaving a port of the United States without the prescribed clearance had already leen a practical acknowledgment of her wrongdoing But until now it has been somewhat doubtful whether her surrender at Iquique to our Gover: ment was not compulsory or a choice of ovi's. The fear of having her taken away by force and of incurring the enmi y of the United States might well have induced the Junta de Gobierno to give her i p. even if they did not consider that she had committed an offence. But now we see the representatives of the Junta, which has become the accepted Government of Chili, and can have no fear of being coorced by our Government, agreeing to pay the expenses incurred in bringing back their vessel to the port from which she had unlawfully run away. We are there ore, forced to conclude that the Junta assents to the proposition that the Itain had committed a breach of the law, and such a breach of it as justified the pursuit and the demand for her surrender. In admitting this Chili puts berself in a more dignified light than she would occupy by deny-

In admitting this Chili puts berself in a more dignified light than she would occury by denying it. She shows the ability to acknowledge a wrong when committed, and may do this the more freely since breaking our port regulations and running off with a United Binses Marshal was the individual act of the Capitain of the finia, and no part of the instructions received from the Junta. The latter and disvow an offence due to the indiscreet zeal of a subordinate not only without loss of respect, but even with a distinct gain of dignity through the fair interence from the present countary action of the Congress leaders that they did not yield to acrogant strength in civing up the litata but were governed by a sense of duty under international law.

As to the conce-sion made to our Government, it has been a matter of declared dimenses of orbition, pending a judicial investigation, whether the litata really committed a violation of our neutrality laws. Some disputants think that if her Capitain had risked action by the courts, the wessel would have seen released. Our laws forbid the litting out of an armed expedition in United States ports against a faction with which ours is at seace. But the armstransferred to the lita a were not a part of her outfit, but formed one of these ordinary cargoes which are constantly shipped by our manufacturers as gazed in that trade. When such a cargo cose to a countly where a war is in prigress, it run the risk of being captured while trying to enter the port to which it is consigned. But all nations allows take case to guard the trading rights of their own pends. This was the ground on which Judge Ross of the United States Court decided that the shipment of the arms by the Robert and Minnie, under this decision, had a right to define the port to which Judge Ross of the United States Court decided that the shipment of the arms by the Robert and Minnie, under this decision, had a right to define the port them to the first as the latter had a right to define the port of the proposition of bringing back the Itan and her cargo as depriving the Junto o their use. The strictly legal point involved would also be a very interesting one for a judicial decision, and it is rather a source of regret that the running away of the Itan postponed it for now nears have me in Chill, and her Government, which is the one chiefly concerned. Is quite willing to summarily dispose of the Itan by reimbursing our country for all the expensos arising out of her wrongdoing.

Such a settlement, while putting our Government right on their cord in its prompt jursuit

ment right on the record in its moment pursuit of the lints, by the mutual agreement that its cost properly belongs to Chill, might have further advantages in bringing the two coun-tries at once into more amicable and harmoni-ous rel tions.

SCIENCE AND THE OCCULT.

Association Believes in Thought Rend-From the London Times.

From the London Times.

The first meeting of Section A. Mathematical and Physical Section A. Mathematical and Physical Section Section Section and Section Section

ther. The field is the to derinal of thysical and psychology, the connection between life and energy, or the connection between life and energy, or the connection between mind and matter.

"By what means is force exerted and what definitely is force? There is here something not provided for in the ortherd x scheme of physics: modern physics is not complete, and a line of possible advance lies in this direction. Given that force can be exerted by an act of will, do we understand the mechanism by which this is done? And if there is aga; in our knowledge between the conscious idea of a motion and the liberation of material energy needed to accomplish it, how do we know that a body may not be moved without ordinary mater at contact by an act of will."

It is familiar that a thought may be excited in the brain of another person, transferred this errom our brain, by pullings suitable trigger, by there are not another person, transferred this errom our brain, by pullings aufable trigger, by the rating energy in the form of sound, for instance, or by the mechanical act of writing, or in other ways. A prearranged code called language, and a material medium of communication?

"Is it possible that as idea can be transferred from one person to another by a moceas such as we have not yet grown accustomed to, and know practically nothing shour? In this case I have evidence, i assert that I have seen it done, and am perisedly convinced of the fact, Many others are eatisted of the truth of it, too. Why mast we spaked it will have done it done, and am perisedly convinced of the fact, Many others are exentially to lower fact, it belongs more exentially to lower fact, it belongs more exentially to lower forms of life, and that as the cerebral hemisolistes develon we become independent of it, that what we notice is the relie of a decaying from the matter may react on mind in a way we can at present on yellow the ordinary matter. I have spoken of the amater hand, be an independent of a higher mode of communication, which shall surv

You cannot be sure that you will run she summer through, free from all attacks of cramps, cholera morbus, diarrhua, or disentery, ac. Frusenity provide yourself, the offers with r. Jaynes, Carminative hamam, a perfectly safe medicine and asure curalive—dep.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SUCIETY.

The extremely gay season at Newport is undoubtedly near its end, but as yet no dulpers prevails there. The bright September days are utilized by coaching parties to the Bungalow, which are not unlike the Claremont tea parties of the early spring. At the first of the series seven coach loads were driven respectively by Mr. Van Alen. Mr. Prescott Law: ence. Mr. W. C. Whitney, Col. William Jay, Mr. Harold Brown, Mr. W. W. Sherman, and Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, to Ba eman's Point, by the magnificent ocean drive, and enjoyed tea and gossip for the better part of the afternoon,

Tea and champagne might possibly have been more acceptable, and certainly proved to be very popular at Mr. Van Alen's charming musicale on the previous Saturday when twenty-five choice spirits were entertained at an elaborate dinner, which was followed ly a concert with first-class artists and an addition to the dinner company of 150 guests. Quite a lively dance at the Casino on Tues-

day evening was an improvement upon the empty rooms and dismal appearance of the theatre dur ng the earlier part of the season. and the Misses Gammelt's dinner dance on Monday night was a very handsome affair On Tuesday evening also Mr. Harold Brown gave a charming dinner under the chaperon.

age of his mother, Mrs. John Car e. Brown, and Mr. McAllister's choice banquet to sixteen of his friends on Sunday was a triumph of gastronomical and culinary skill, sup-rintended and watched over by this ant crat of the dinner table with his usual care. In addition to these Mrs. Ogden G elet has

taken out a gay party on the Norseman. And for those who are beginning to find pleasure of all kinds pall on the sated palate, the King's Daughters, with Mrs. Bottome as their interpreter, have held frequent meetings at which the shalow of worldly things has be n for a time dispersed, to give place to a due elevation of thought and purpose which may or may not be lasting. It is fair to suppo e, therefore, that the dwellers in the city by the sea have hardly yet has time to mourn the early departure of Mrs. William Astor and Mrs. Owley Mills. who are already established in their sumptuous homes on the Hudson.

The long-talked-of and much-announced wedding of Miss Sallie Ha gous and Mr. Dup. can I lliot will be the season's crowning exent on Tuesday. If the young counte have half the happiness and prosperity that devoted and sympathetic friends have wished them, their path will indeed be strewn with roses; but at any rate enthusiasm and excitement apart, it is reasonable to believe that the large share of interest and popularity that has fallen to their lot has been won by qualities and attributes that will bring forth good fruit in all their after life. Mrs. Paran Stevens is to give a large dance on Tue-day evening at which all the wedding guests will be present.

The period of migration from the sea to the mountains is always marked by a little spurt of vitality in town. Delmonico's, which has been well filled during the summer months, but apparently by people of a different race and nationality from its neual habitues, has smilled a beaming welcome to visitors from Newport and Bar Ha bor, while club windows have taken on quite a homelike and familiar air. Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer, Mr. James I'. Mortimer, Mr. Arthur Leary, and Mr. James Otis are among those who have shed light on the city's long-darkened ways, while Mr. Elliot and his usbers only took their departure for Newport on Friday morning. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and his two sons will be in lown for several days after his arrival in the Teutonic on Wednesday next. Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt has gone for a trip in the Adirondacks, where yachts are not important factors in the sum of human pleasures and vexations.

The first of a series of dances to be given by Mrs. Anson Pheine Stokes opened the Lenox season on Friday night and was followed on Saturday by the first subscription dance at the Scherme horn Assembly Rooms. Both were gay and pleasant affairs. The brigade of pretty girls who are attached to Berkshire soil and call Lenox their summer home, including Miss Parsons, Miss Greenleaf, Miss Gandy, Miss Braem, Miss Ives. Miss Mackay, and Miss Sands, were present at both parties, as fresh and lovely after their long summer of rerirement as the gowns they wore. There were very few stranger - however, and Newport was onite unrepresented. This is not surprising. a until after Miss Hargous's wedding young

people are not likely to leave there. One of the prattiest effects of color and movement produced by the exquisite scenery and verdure of Lenox, enhanced by anima ed nature in gowns and hats of artistic workmanship, is to be seen on Sunday at what is called in London Church Parade. In the great m tropolis all the world turns itself into Hyde Park after morning service, and there, under the shadow of primeval trees and a ong the banks of the picturesque Serpentine, horses prance, carriages gilter, and women in their daintiest costumes walk and loiter. and talk and chatter with the best that Eng and has to show of manly, thoroughbredhoking men. In the rustic New Eng and village the display is much less imposing but not at all less interesting, as the women in their gauzy summer gowns and broad-brommed. If wer-decked hats, are far more beautiful than their sisters on the other sile. and form g ours on the green sward shaded by the waving branches of glant tree, that an

artis: would be glad to paint. Lonox is in great beauty just at present, and the gayettes having begun will continue for several weeks. The boat parade on Tues lar which will be nothing if not original unique, and various dances and receptions in preparation will startate season fairly.

Southampton, which has played a more impor ant part in the history of the summer's pleasures and merrymakings than has been known to those outside its charming limits. being treated at the close of its season to the Meadowbrook hounds, the best riders of the Meadowbrook Hunt, and all the exc. tem at and enjoyment of a . unting season. Mr. I'm Hitcheo k has been the prime mover in this spirited scheme, whether in come liment to his bride, his triends, or in consideration for his own intense longing to be nee more in the saidle, gol g at break-neck speed over a good galloping country, it is not easy to de ide. But. at any rate. It is a good thing for South mpt a and for the numbers of hunting men and women who are there and are beside themselves with delight at their prospects for the autumn. The village now is bristling with pink coats and thoroughbred steeds, and alto with the baying of hounds and the clatter of horses' hoofs. The Hunt I all on Friday evening next will bring together all the Long Island hunt clubs, and will be a very notable an i entertaining event.

Preparations for winter gayaties are already largely talked of, and dates have been fixed and subscription. so leited for a la ger number than usual of public balls. As it would requi: e the assistance of several professors of the artificial memory system to read the dates of so many different meetings, the first of each series seems to be all that matrons and d'butantes need be required to receilect. The first Patriarchs'-always the introductory ball of the season -is announced for Welnesday. Dec. 9, at Delmonico's; the first A .. sembly, with the flat of patronesses the same as last year in the ballroom of the Garden Theatre on the 7th of January, and the first Cotiff n. a smaller organization, which has been in abeyance for a couple of years, on Menday. Dec. 11, at Delmonico's. these the faturday evening dancing class at the Men leissohn toom will be renewed and several others which cam into exis en e a year ago. Mrs. Russell, therefore, will not have cause to dread that her pupils will lose their flexibility for want of due exercise of joints and muscles.

It the report be true that Mrs. Marshall Robs erts will ie in town next winter, a very valuable member of metropolitan society will be in her old place again, and as Nrs. A. P. Stokes 6 new mansion will be opened for its first season of balls and dinners, the coming winter promises to compare well with its predecessors. The absence of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbitt with however, be ceriously felt by levers of musia.